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If our friends who favor us with manuscri-

on wish to have rejected articles returned they

Bryan Withdrawn by the Commoner.

meet in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

During Dr. BRYAN's absence in the hist with his sample case of specifics for all the ills the body politic is heir to, the Commoner has eliminated him from the list of Presidential candidates in a moment of inspiration.

In an ingenuous editorial the availcratic nomination which Dr. BRYAN covets as an entry in the free for all competition is considered. It is a handsome bute to the number and quality of the opical candidates in the South. They described as statesmen and bidden to stand side by side for review by the tional convention.

"Let us enter the convention with an eye agle to the party," says the Commoner. The sentiment of antagonism to anything that looks like a monopoly of virtue by any individual candidate, active or recoptive, pervades the article. All the nousibilities from Accomac to Deaf Smith county look alike to the Commoner. No sttempt is made to handicap them on unt of age or previous condition of servitude in the cause of Democracy; all start from scratch. It is submitted with the greatest frankness that the selection at be entered upon not with the view of gratifying any man's ambition or

menting any State or portion of the Union." but with a desire to find the man "who voices the sentiments of the rank and file of the party," &c. If the net available man is a Southern man need available men is a Southern man let the candidate be from the South by all means. Nothing could be handsomer. At the same time there is a care not to shut the door of hope, for it is added: "The same is true of the North, the East,

But right in the body of the article. but in the thick of a paragraph where the blue pencil missed it, there is a fly in

"There are many Democrats in the South who

aid poll the full l'emocratic strength of the As Dr. BRYAN has never been able to

all the full Democratic strength of the North he by plain inference is withdrawn from the list of entries. "As at present advised" by the Commoner he is out of the race.

The Reported Anglo-Spanish Alliance According to a report which it seems corrent in both Berlin and Paris an mt has been arranged between est Britsin and Spain in pursuance of deb all Spanish ports are to be placed at the disposal of the former Power war time, while Great Britain on her part is to give Spain diplomatic support in port in the form of loans. There is than one interesting precedent for cordial understanding and even a be alliance between the two counwhen in question, and they are now drawn ther by a community of interest with emde to Morocco

For the first example of matrimonial and intimate political relations between fand and the Iberian peninsula we have to go back to the thirteenth cenwhen EDWARD I. (PLANTAGENET). marriage with ELEANOR, daughter of Alfonso X. of Castile, secured to the fish for a time undisputed possession scany. About a century later the ok Prince, then Governor of the Engish possessions in southwestern France, and carried out an agreement to tore PEDRO the Cruel to the throne of le, and subsequently John of Gaunt. me honored Lancaster," married for second wife PEDRO'S daughter, in se name he claimed the Castilian rown. Nor was the claim destined to be wholly abortive, for by a treaty with is rival King John, son of HENRY of ernere, the usurper, Lancaster's whiter, CATHERIYE, became Queen of Castile. It is well known that HENBY VIII. married CATHEPINE of Aragon, the widow of his elder brother and a daughter of FERDINAND and ISABELLA of Spain. The same century was to witness another Anglo-Spanish marriage, namely, that of MARY TUDOR to the son of the Emperor Charles V., who was to become PHILIP II .: nor was it PHILIP's fault that a fourth matrimonial union of the kind did not take place, for he was for a time persistent suitor for the hand of ELIZA-SETE. CHARLES I. of England, while his father was still living, did his best to marry a Spanish Infanta, and for her sake undertook the famous romantic journey incognito to Madrid. His eldest son, CHARLES II., inherited his father's predilection for the dark eyed daughters of Iberia, marrying, indeed, not a Spanish but a Portuguese Princess, CATH-

After the accession of a Bourbon sovereign in Spain England's relations to that country became, and remained taroughout the eighteenth century, out as unfriendly as they had been furing the latter half of the reign of ELECAPETH. It was during this period max England wrenched from the Spanish rehy Gibraltar and the island fors of Minerca, while during the Seven lears War she captured Havana and la. Had the Peace of Paris of 1763 made by the elder PITT instead of Cuba and the Philippines would be dependencies of Great Britain. the early years of the nineteenth cenmy a complete change occurred in the

ERINE of Braganza.

to Napoleon's attempt to make his brother Joseph King of the last named country. No disinterested person will deny that Spain owed to a British General and British soldiers her delivery from the French invader and the restoration of the Bourbon sovereign, but Spaniards have never shown themselves particularly grateful for the interposition, and to this hour a part of the money due to England for advances made during Spain's war for independence remains unpaid. Castilian pride cannot stomach a too weighty obligation. Partly for this reason and partly because in the Carlist troubles many Englishmen aided the Pretender, the Spanish Government and people during the remainder of the nineteenth century evinced but little desire to contract cordial relations with

Great Britain The marriage of ALFONSO XIII., however, to the Princess VICTORIA, a relative of King EDWARD VII., has brought about a new state of things, so that sentiment now combines with political interest to draw the two countries together. There is no doubt that they are able to render great services to one another. The exclusive use of the Spanish harbors on the Bay of Biscay and the Atlantic and of such coigns of vantage as Cartagena and Minorca in the Mediterranean would be of immense value to England in naval warfare, while she in turn can advance the money which is indispensable to Spain for internal improvements and for the reconstruction of her fleet.

We repeat that it is fortunate for up that no agreement binding Great Britain to lend Spain diplomatic support existed in 1898, when at least two of the Continental Powers tried to bring about European intervention for the purpose of forbidding our projected war with Spain. If Lord SALISBURY instead of repelling had countenanced the proposal we should have had to obey the veto, for we should not have been able to make head against the British navy, and much less against a combination of Great Britain and France. The Anglo-Spanish entent comes too late to save for Spain the greater part of her insular possessions. but it may ultimately help her to secure a considerable fraction of the Moroccan seacoast which once belonged to the Caliphate of Cordova.

The Explosion on the Jena and the Treacherous Guncotton Powder.

The explosion on the battleship Jena at Toulon has stirred up great agitation in France on the subject of smokeless powder, especially the B brand which was involved in the catastrophe. All the theories of outside causes for the disaster have been sifted and found untenable. No shell was carelessly handled; the temperature of the maga zines was low; the Hertzian wave theory is described as a wild dream. Malice or treason is unsupported by any particle of evidence or inherent probability. The only reasonable explanation that remains appears to be the instability of the powder itself. In a word, the catastrophe revives all the old time misgivings about the practical use of guncotton as an instru-For the B powder is guncotton-gun-

been found in which to use it. There are three definitions of it given in the French discussions: That of the scientists, colloidal guncotton; that of the experts, guncotton gelatine; that of the entsider - collodion-dried-and-ent_into little cakes with shears. All these definitions are exact, but on the whole the last is the clearest and most precise The B powder is a simple solution of a problem that exercised artillerists from the hour when guncotton was invented The enormous initial velocity which it imparts made it an ideal charge for great guns if only it could be made safe to handle. Laboratory experiments produced ideal results, but when the explosive was turned out in practical quantities it always went wrong. It was imperfectly washed, it was exposed to improper temperatures; explanations were plentiful, but guncotton was impossible for military use until PAUL VIEILLE in 1884 hit upon the collodion idea and provided the French army with a smokeless powder of enormous power, which won for him the cross of the Legion of Honor and led to the production of the Lebel rifle, and which is credited with having preserved the peace of Europe in one or two crises before the other countries began imitating it.

The terrific explosion on the Jena is a staggering blow to the French military authorities because they are forced to the belief that the collodion process totally fails to insure safe handling or storage of a guncotton powder. It has long been known that the compound was not stable. Chemical changes took place in it spontaneously, which rendered it liable to explosion on the smallest provocation or even without any. A process of "repairing" the powder, at an expense of about thirty per cent. of its cost, was adopted. It consisted in redissolving the powder which showed signs of decomposition, redrying and remilling it. The experts figured that new powder had a safety period of about eight years, and it was hoped that the repairing" process would nearly double its life. The problem, of course, was to give it such safe durability as would enable the country to store up in time of peace great provisions of ammunition against the outbreak of war. The peace use of the powder is, of course, far from sufficient to allow of successive renewal of a war supply within the safety period. For instance, it is estimated that a field gun uses 100 charges annually in practice drills; General Languois has recently laid down the proposition that 3,000 charges for each gun is the minimum reserve that should be kept up in anticipation of war; therefore the cycle of expenditure of ammunition in peace and its renewal would be something

like thirty years. Another element in the problem is the uncertainty as to the epoch at which decomposition may set in. Sometimes powder only a couple of years old or only a couple of years after repair will be found in dangerous condition, and

attitude of England toward Spain, owing the ordinary limit will appear to be as good as the day it was made. The means, too, of detecting the dangerous chemical change is difficult and technical. The best method seems to consist in the detection by means of test papers of very slight emanations of soid gas, and this is sometimes impracticable and usually only applicable by a skilled chemist.

The military and naval authorities. have been more or less conscious of the peril for years. The explosion in the Lagoubran powder magazine at Toulon in March, 1899, is set down to spontaneous combustion in a quantity of B powder brought back from Madagascar and stored there. There is a case on record a couple of years ago in which a chest of the powder which was being transported through the streets of Marseilles. in a cart caught fire spontaneously-it explodes only under pressure. Six explosions on French warships, the Duperré, Charles-Martel, Forbin, Bruix, Descartes and Vauban-are attributed by the French writers to the same cause as are the disasters on the Japanese vessel the Mikasa, the Brazilian Aquidaban and the Italian Marco Polo, and even the destruction of the Maine in the harbor of Havana.

A writer in one French paper draws attention to the fact that Germany has been entirely free from these accidents. and suggests the proposition that her experts have found a method of deteeting chemical change in the guncoton powder and perhaps of arresting it. Indeed, it is suggested that a material which would render the change visible on inspection would tend to check it. The suggestion is made that in the collodion stage of manufacture some organic substance is blended into the mixture which in no way impairs its quality of rapid combustion but which by change of color reveals the presence of the smallest particle of free acidliberation of acid gases being the sure. unmistakable sign of chemical change in the explosive. A change in color of this sort can of course be detected on the most casual inspection.

The still further suggestion is made that a little ingenuity in the choice of the organic reagent might result in finding one which would stop or at least retard the process of decomposition, which, in a word, would be a fixer as well as a detector. That something of this sort will have to be done seems to be the general verdict. A powder which is a peril in time of peace becomes a destroyer in time of war. It is a patriotic duty of French chemists, if they do not already know a substance such as the Germans are supposed to use, to concentrate their energies on speedily discovering it.

Curious Questions in Taxation.

A curious question has arisen in Mas achusetts in reference to the taxation of personal property. The law of that Commonwealth exempts "clothing and farming utensils." The statute is an old one. In early times there was no difficulty in deciding what were "farming utensils." The appliances, tools and machines used in agricultural pursuits were comparatively few and simple. The condition of things to-day is very

sors are unwilling to recognize; and finally the taxing authorities applied to the Attorney-General for advice as to their duty in the matter. In his opinion the chief law officer of the State reaches the conclusion that the Legislature intended to exempt only the more simple tools in general use for farming purposes and not the complex agricultural machinery of the present day. He illustrates his meaning by giving examples of what he deems to be farming utensils" under the terms of

of agricultural implements. Claims for

exemption have been made which asses-

from that category: " fn my opinion the following would be exempt: All hand tools for farming: ploughs, including 'riding plough': harrow, cultivator, planter, geared and otherwise: mowing machine, tedder, horserake, reaper, including reaper and binder; potate digger, ensilage cutter, spray pump, also fank; chura, wagen where used principally for farm purposes cart and sled, where used principally for farm pur

the law and what he would exclude

In my opinion the following would not be ex empt: Windmill, including pump; boiler, steam, also cooker; engine, steam, gas, portable, station ary, traction; power saw for firewood; fruit evapovator, cider mill and press, incubator, cream sepsrator, eream cooler, honey extractor, sentrifugal; carriage, wagon, other than farm wagon; cart, other than farm cart; sled, other than farm sled; sleigh, pung, harness, blankets, whips, robes."

One of the great perplexities in the interpretation and application of statutes of exemption arises out of the difficulty of accurate definition. Many examples may be found in the New York law reports, especially in cases involving the exemption of property from levy and sale under an execution issued upon a judg-

ment against the owner. Thus, among the exemptions under our law are "the working tools and team" of the judgment debtor; and the question early arose as to what was meant by a team. If it meant necessarily more than one animal then a man who was rich enough to own two horses would be able to withhold them from his creditor. while a man who was too poor to own more than one would have to give it up in payment of his debts. The Court of Appeals settled this question in 1864 by holding that the exemption applied to any team which a householder, a head of a family, might or could use in and about the business of providing for such family, whether the number of animals composing the team consisted of one, two, three, four or more." The court declared that the phrase "a one horse team," though inartificial, expressed a clear idea to the common mind and therefore concluded that it was in the mind of the lawmakers when they enacted the statute of exemption. Indeed, it was further decided that a team comprised a farm wagon or cart as well as the ani-

mal or animals which drew it. The same statute also exempts from levy and sale under execution the judgment, debter's "necessary household furniture." Under this provision it was held some years ago by the Appellate again powder which has long passed Division in the Second (Brooklyn) Depart-

ment, when Chief Judge Cullen of the THE DISCOVERIES OF AN IMMI- his opponent's square chesity slowly but Court of Appeals was a member of that tribunal, that a piano was exempt when it appeared that the instrument was used by a householder in connection with the

education of her children. These instances illustrate the difficulties of definition which present themselves in the practical administration of laws of

In the Jury Room.

Jurors in a capital case will talk when the strain is over and they get their liberty. We now know all the secrets of the jury room in which the fate of the defendant THAW was not decided. The jurors have made a clean breast of everything: how they voted, retried the case, struggled to reach a verdict, passed the lie, and almost came to blows, while the murderer was allowed to give out bulletins from his cell in the Tombs which may be used by his resourceful counsel when he is tried again.

The proceedings in the jury room are not public, or are not supposed to be. Neither the prosecution nor the defence is represented and the reporters are excluded; but in the Thaw case the doors might as well have been thrown open for all the secrecy that was preserved. Some of the jurors reported the proceedings faithfully, apparently from a sense of duty, for one of them said

"The public has a right to know. The whole usiness has got to be told."

As a matter of fact the public has no right to know, and no juror can be compelled to divulge what took place in the jury room unless the District Attorney in the discharge of his duty is called upon to make an investigation. The blabbing of the Thaw jury is no help, but a hindrance to justice, aside from the fact that such intimate and in part unpleasant disclosures have a tendency to make jury duty undesirable and unpopular.

We think the Thaw jury was composed of intelligent and well meaning men who tried to do their duty, and we know that they suffered hardships during the ordeal they went through; but it is to be regretted that some of them gave up the secrets of the jury room under the impression that they should be public property. It will be harder and harder to get a jury in a celebrated case if the panel knows that the jury selected is to have no protection from prurient curiosity.

It is to be hoped that the next trial of this unsavery case will be short if not sweet, that the defendant will be muzzled during its progress and that the jurymen will maintain a decent silence about their deliberations after it is all

At the Ball Field.

For a good many years the city has enerously policed the ball fields of the professional leagues in this town without cost to their owners. At every contest scores of patrolmen, with abundant roundsmen, sergeants, captains and here and there an inspector, have been on hand to help the proprietors of the clubs make money. The taxpayers have borne a large share of the expenses of maintaining the parks, their contribution to the clubs' treasuries being the result of circumstances it is unnecessary at this time to recall.

This year Commissioner BINGHAM has refused to allow policemen to do the work which baseball club employees should do, and the management of the New York team at the opening game neglected to provide protection to keep the crown off the diamond. The result was that the game could not be finished and was forfeited to the visiting nine. It is not unlikely that the owners of the team believe that by permitting two or three disorderly exhibitions on the grounds they can coerce the Commissioner into rescinding his new rule. They will talk about the discomfort and inconvenience caused to the public by the absence of police, point out the dangers of riot and play the baby act generally. It is sincerely to be hoped that Mr. BINGHAM may not be moved by their pleas. Professional baseball is a highly profitable business, well able to pay its own expenses. It needs no subsidy from the public treasury.

The withdrawal of policemen from their proper duties to work for private enterprises and public service corporations has been one of the chief causes of the shortage of patrolmen on the streets. Mr. BINGHAM has started out to put an end to it. Patrolmen no longer act as station hands in the Grand Central Station. There is no reason why they should be watchmen at the ball fields.

"In declaring Mr. Root to be the greatest statesman of our time," said JOHN BARRETT in his address before the Society of the Oregon Country, "I do so with all due re-

spect to President ROOSEVELT." Perhaps there was no lèse majesté in this. Perhaps the Hon. JOHN only meant that he was borrowing, with all due respect to President ROOSEVELT, an opinion concerning Mr. Root's place among contemporary statesmen which was originally expressed by President ROOSEVELT himself.

Tomorrow I Go Fishing-April 13. le was a chap with whiskers on his dome of thought His chin was bare. The comfort there

He'd come to me lade down with grief and sorror He'd take a seat, He'd keep his eye upon the door And shift his feet.

Sometimes a tear would trickle from the corner of Anon he'd pause to simply cough-The cough was dry

But ne'er a word would he expound of wisdom great To prick me sore; My visitor who'd ne'er orate But watch the door At times the queersome chap would "hem," at time

He'd never say single word to break the law Of "My Work Day"-My motto done in black and green and backed in

Upon my wall. Consounded chap! He's here to night Again to call. He sidles in and settlesdown upon a chair.

The nearest to The window alli whose outlook fair Is my best view And from his left hand pocket he takes out a book Of books and flies.

To paradise-Fishing season open to-morrow. Nuf sed! HORACE SEYMOUR KRIAER GRANT.

After a winter of confinement in the netropolis of mechanisms the immigrant fait ourious about the half forgotten face of nature. He hankered to see the immigration of spring into the American countryside, though he had been told that no such immigration was permitted. It appeared that long, long ago the continent, deferring to the temperament of its future inhabitants, had compendiously reduced the year from four to three seasons, cutting out a tedious interval of growth so that summer flashed into existence as suddenly as an American city. But the immigrant, who still labored in the trammels of ancient routine, liked to suppose that the reported elimination of the season might be a mistake of city dwellers. Central Park displayed some vernal symptoms. The ther mometer had already registered 80 degrees Spring, he remembered, was not proud; she would come for a lower figure than that. As soon as the country road was under his feet, he felt sure of finding a good leal of the old picture. Against all competent advice he decided to begin his journey southward by walking most of the way through New Jersey at least.

The city was entertaining a fair, almost summery morning while he made his few preparations for the road. But it was a steel gray afternoon when he crossed the North River, and looking back from the ferry at the skyscrapers and wondering what was the real artistic truth about them, he noticed that the character of thesky behind them was not open to any doubt whatever. Nothing could be more purely

He fixed his eyes on the skyscrapers What a peculiarly audacious name it was by the way, considering the high pitch of the American heaven! Was "a pincushion" a just description of that view, or had "a fair garland of towers" been juster? It was certainly hard to classify those slim blongs, all riddled with windows like shot holes, and so very much emphasized by the open foreground of water. At one moment they seemed like remnants; they suggested a city splintered to bits by a bombardment with only these few fragments left upright; or the straggling teeth in an aged mouth At another moment, instead of ruins, they eemed manifestations of extraordinary youth or growth-geysers forced upward from a violently compressed distern of bubbling life. It depended on the angle of vision. If he looked at the upper part of the skyscrapers, the gaps between them were the remarkable thing. If he turned to their feet, he had to think of the swarming masses of buildings from which they

The immigrant took a train to escape the ringe of coast settlements. When he got out the scene was pleasingly rural, but it was annoying to his Old World sense to find trolley lines accompanying him so far afield. He did his best not to notice them, and indeed he soon found matters to engage his attention on his own side of the highway. As a shiny car came sizzling by he stepped into a deep hole, which gave his ankfe a playful twist. For quite a while afterward he reflected that here was surely a strange mixture of triumphant progres and of something else, till it occurred to him that perhaps it was the progress on the one side of the road which made the something else on the other negligible and therefore tolerated.

So far he had seen a stray bud or two on the trees, but no other indication of spring, and as he was entering a small fown it began to snow. The town was entirely built of wooden houses, to which he was still unaccustomed. They looked peculiarly snug in a cold world, yet, absurdly enough, he could not help supposing they had a locomotive air, recalling gypey caravans, while the palatial ferryboats and railway cars, on the contrary, always seemed to him so extraordinarily residential. As it happened, his impression about the houses was justified at the pert ner, where he came upon one of them being bodily rolled along the street.

The darkness was now gathering and the time had come for testing the evil reports he had heard about the America wayside inn.

Which is the best hotel in this city? he asked of a passerby, remembering that etiquette required the use of the last word

"Well, I don't know. I guess you'll find the best assortment of bottled goods at O'Farrell's, 'round the corner." "But I meant," said the immigrant, "for

room. "Oh, for a room! Well, now, I don't suppose there's much difference between any of them, so far as that goes. I guess O'Farrell's is as good as any.

The immigrant, hating scepticism, made his way to O'Farrell's, which proved to be not so much a hotel with a bar attached to it. as the reverse. Mr. O'Farrell may have been somewhat surprised by the request for a room, but received it with great courtesy, and it is to be feared that some of his large family were turned out of their usual sleeping quarters that night. While thes permutations were going on upstairs, the immigrant was shown into the host's private parlor, where a colored boy took his order for supper. The comprehensive menu to which he had become habituated during the winter was lacking, and after some discussion he chose fried eggs.

"Sunny side or turned over?" asked the Ignorant of the distinction, the immigrant could not hesitate over so pleasant a name as "sunny side," and was served with fried eggs as he had always known them. To think of having eaten "sunny

side" all his life unawares! What "turned over" meant he left to another occasion to

inform him.

After supper he was attracted by animated sounds from the bar, which was spacious, but none too large for the crowd of Italians and negroes gathered in it. He had not been there more than a minute when a short fat man came up to him and offered to "guess weights for a quarter." There was an automatic weighing machine against one of the walls. The plan was that each should guess the other's weight, and the one who came nearest the truth. as decided by the machine, should receive a quarter from the other. The immigrant accepted eagerly, for he was approaching a mystery which had been puzzling him for some while. The American sense of weight values, so to speak, had struck him as almost miraculous. People could apparently tell a man's weight at a mere giance. He had read, for instance, in an account of some holdup where the aggressor had been disturbed but had escaped, such testimony from onlookers as this: "He was a man of 140 or 145 pounds"; and recently a gifted writer, describing a principal witness in a criminal trial, had interpolated in a highly pathetic passage, just after mentioning Lady Godiva and Monna Vanna: "The slight girlish figure did not appear to weigh more than ninety-eight pounds, and at the beginning of her crucifixion she must have been at least 103. Nothing resembling this sense existed on the other side, and the immigrant was de-

lighted to try it for himself. Scanning

ace he mentio without any conf figure. Hardly looking him over the other ed his. They proceeded to the scale, and the immigrant's guess proved the worse

by 12% pounds It appeared that his conqueror earned a good deal by such feats, which he practised especially at Atlantic City and other tourist resorts. He was almost a weight guesser by profession. And supposing there were many such apostles scattered over the country to stimulate the art, the immigrant felt that the mystery was more or

ess cleared up. It was still sleeting next morning. It may be thought that a native of northern Europe should not have been put off by s little damp, but some other factors must be considered. He had seen no hawthorn or daisies or any equivalent harbingers of spring. It was with real thankfulness that he cade adieu to the well intentioned O'Farrell. At all events, to be frank, he walked but a few miles more in New Jersey, and reserving the pursuit for spring till he was further south, entered Philadelphia in a . W. A. G. parlor car.

MORAL PROGRESS.

Not Different in Kind from Animal Eve lution and Subject to Its Laws. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It seems

to me that Goldwin Smith unduly emphasize the problem of man's moral or spiritual prog-This phase of human development is no less bound by the laws of nature and within the scope of evolution than is the progression of the species from a primordial origin. If there be a difference, as Mr. Smith intimates, between "animal evolution" and the self-culture, progress and spiritual aspiration of man" it is one of degree, not kind It may be conceded that a species may remain fixed, without showing any appreciabl variation, for a thousand or even ten thousand years; but the validity of the doctrine of evolution in its general aspects is undis turbed. Such a period is infinitesimal compared with the seons in which, within the minimum computation of scientists, the de-velopment of organic forms from the primal

What is this "spiritual" progress? Is it so emarkable in itself that an essentially different explanation must be postulated for Does not that mean, if such a proposition be admitted, even for argument's sake, that there has been a break, perhaps irremediable in the continuity of evolution? The latter conclusion, however, is logically unthinkable. There are no cataclysms in the order of nature; that is, casual relation, or sequence, is absent; and if there should appear anywhere or at any time a confusing gap it is due rather to the fact that the intermediary evidence has been destroyed or that the governing principle has not been thoroughly inderstood.

Therefore the conclusion remains: Moral or spiritual development, while confined to man of all the animate forms, is subject to what may be described as the laws of nature and is strictly within the limits of evolution. Philosophically speaking, there can be no imits placed upon evolution, which deals with forces eternal, infinite and omnipresent The proposition that a part can be superior to the whole contains its own refutation. Yet that is what is involved when it is asserted that man's moral or spiritual progress is essentially different from animal tion and requires another and a higher explanation. The latter postulate inevitably ads to supernaturalism.

BROOKLYN, April 13. EDWARD DOBSON.

TO THE FDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: About the queerest case of robbery that I have heard of nywhere happened to a lady of my acquaintance who, by the way, is one of the dainty and dimi utive kind that all robbers ought to respect. A few weeks ago she went one afternoon to see triends in the Eightles somewhere, and the numper was 256. It was a double apartment hous and she got into 352. In the vestibule was a white boy about 15 years of age. She asked him if the number was 256 and he told her it was 252. She went back to 256, the boy following. She pressed the button of her friend's apartment, the boy at the When she entered the hall the boy followed her

and was behind her as she went upstairs. Haif way up she felt a tug at her foot and found shat one of her shoes was gone. She at once asked the bey what he meant by stealing her shoe. He denied that he had. In the meantime her friend had opened her door to meet the visitor. Thus reface began greating and said he was sick. The husband now came from the spartment and joined the two women, and other dwellers in the flat added hemselves to the boy's accusers. He still lay on the floor greating. It did not occur to any o

ing what to do the boy got better, stood on his feet dipped down the stairs and disappeared around the corner. At least, when they sent the apartment hall boy after him be was not to be found. Neither was the missing shoe. The lady who had lost the shoe was accommodated with temporary footgear, and the other lady called a cab and to her downtown and bought a new pair of shoes for her, she protesting.
Up to last accounts nobody has decided defi-

ritely what the boy wanted to steal the shoe for. It is suspected, however, that he intended grab the lady's purse and make a run for it, though how he could have done so while she was on the stairs above him is not quite clear. Any the boy can match the one he has with it if he will come after it NEW YORK, April 13.

Reclamation Service Work.

Up to January 1 of this year the United States Reclamation Service had dug 1.267 miles of canals. Nine and one-half miles of tunnels, numbering forty-seven, have been excavated. Ninety-four large structures have been erected, including the great dams in Nevada and the Minidoka dam in Idaho, eighty feet high and 650 feet long. Six hun dred and seventy headworks, flumes, &c., have been completed, besides 376 miles of wagon road in mountainous country and hitherto inaccessible regions. In telephones 727 miles of wire have been put in operation. The service has used 382,000 barrels of cement, of which # manufactured 70,000 barrels in its own mill and purchased 312,000. Its own sawmills have cut 3,086,000 feet of lun and 6,540,000 feet have been purchased, says the

Los Angeles Times. Surveying has covered 10,970 square miles, an area greater than that of Massachusetts and Rhode Island combined. The transit lines had a length of 18,900 miles, while the level lines run amount

The service is using 1,154 horses and mules operates nine locomotives, 223 cars, twenty-three miles of ratiroad, thirty-nine stationary engines and twenty seven steam engines. It is operating five electric light plants of its own construction. The work has been carried on with the following force: Classified services, 380, including the office at Washington: laborers employed by the Government, 3,500: laborers employed by 6.100, or a total force of 10,000. The expenditures now total nearly \$1,000,000 a month, The value of this reclamation work to the United States for all time is incalculable.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: It is a very simple thing to catch trout by tickling the you know how." The best way is to put your hand gradually under a stone, and then if you feel a trout gently smooth its belly and it will settle quietly into your hand; then move your hand slowly along until you feel its gills, stick your thumb in and he

is yours. An expert at this can take every trout

out of a barn if it is not too deep and there are plenty of stones or water rat holes. I have heard of tramping for dounders, but never could catch any this way myself. Regarding Mr. Nicholson's claim to have caught salmon by ticking, or as we called it. "guddling." I guess the tickler he used was Mr. Brown's "leester on a dark night with a lantern in the bow of the GALLOWAY.

The Public Service Corporation of Ilium.

The Greeks had just entered Troy in the wooden "It was easy," they explained, "It felt just like sitting in the subway in a blockade

NEW YORK, April 12.

Thus we see there is no new discomfort under An Inferior Tribunal.

Knicker-Is Jones a judge of horses! Bocker-Yes, but his decisions are generally

FROM THE CITADEL.

An Appeal to the Citizens of New York by the National Academy of Design. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir:

Council of the National Academy of Design elieves that it may with propriety at the present time address the press and through the public of New York. The academy is ow obliged to hold two exhibitions annual n order to accommodate the amount of eptable work, in oil paintings alone, se to it, mainly from this city. The eigh second annual exhibition, now in progrecontains about 400 works out of up ward ,500 sent in. and 200 works accepted by the tury had to be returned for lack of spa-Of the 400 works placed only about seven were sent in under privilege and exempt from examination by the jury. If all thes were eliminated without regard to merversally admitted to be among the best in the exhibition) in favor of pictures accepted by the jury but not hung, there would still he 130 pictures unprovided for. of the jury is evidenced by the extraordinary variety of tendency and method in the work shown, while the general standard of excellence is higher than ever before. Foreigners and Americans long resident abroad who see this exhibition remark that no exhibition anywhere in the world to-day is marked by higher or more uniform degree of merit the average attainment being such as to render comparatively inconspicuous pictures which even ten years ago would have been considered important achievements.

Yet the exhibition is confessedly inade-

quate to represent the artistic production of this country, or even of this city—the great art centre of America, where at least five eighths of its important art works are produced Not to mention the admirable paintings see small and select exhibitions and at galleries of dealers, or the nearly 400 work shown at the winter academy. there ar the works of architecture and decoration shown at the exhibitions of the Architectural League: the paintings in water color or miniature seen at still other exhibitions; the work of our sculptors, illustrators and en gravers, rarely shown at all in any prope manner, besides such work in stained glass furniture, pottery and other manufacture as may from its design fairly claim rank as art. If the work of real merit in these various forms of art produced each year in this country could be exhibited at one time and in one place it would prove a revelation of the standing of American art, and would make one of the most interesting and instructiv exhibitions to be found anywhere.

By its union with the Society of America Artists the National Academy of Design has become more than ever a representative and national body of artists. It has a more liberal constitution than any other such institution and has made the recognition of new talent as easy as is compatible with a proper caution. fearing an occasional mistake in inclusion less than the danger of too great exclusive ness. It is a body more capable than any other to conduct such an exhibition as is to be desired, and it is ready to do so, but it has no galleries in which such an exhibition could be held. New York is not only alone among great metropolitan cities, like London and Paris, in having no large galleries for the holding of important exhibitions, but it is far behind other and smaller American cities in this respect. Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Buffalo all have finer and better equipped galleries than New York. and they have endowed institutions able to hold important loan exhibitions from time to time, as well as the regular annual exhibitions, which are so largely filled with works of art produced in this city. Chicago supports its local galleries by a tax of onetenth of a mill on every dollar levied, and St. Louis has just adopted by popular vote a similar measure.

Will the municipality or citizens wishing to "deserve well of the Commonwealth" endow New York with an adequate building, commensurate in size and dignity with the importance of our great city, where our cor stantly increasing production of art can be shown? Millions are given annually, and well given, to the cause of education. academy also is laboring in the cause of education and has so labored for eighty years. It is desirous, and believes itself able, to do much more than it has ever done if the opportunity be afforded it. Its imperative need for increased facilities for exhibition, and it is both able and willing to maintain and administer a proper building if such a shall be provided for it. The material prosperity and the intellectual greatness of nations have ever been measurable in terms of artistic production. We believe that the time is at hand when the artistic graduative-ness of America will be universally acknowledged as not less remarkable than her material greatness. We believe that the time has come when the importance of our art to the nation and to its chief city should be recognized, as the importance of art is recognized in all other great nations and great cities, by the creation of dignified and commodious galleries for the display of our artistic achievement. Is this the only important city in the country to whose citizens such an appeal may be made in vain? THE COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY

HARRY W. WATROUS, Secretary NEW YORK, April 13.

OF DESIGN.

Mr. Willard Metcalf and the Academy To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In today's SUN I read that at the last meeting of the National Academy of Design my name was among the candidates rejected for mem-

pership. I protest against this error and kindly ask you to rectify it. My name was proposed by some well meaning friend or friends, and upon my hearing of it I immediately wrote in protest, declining the honor and requesting my name to be withdrawn. It was, however, printed upon the list of candidates to be acted and although the President, Mr. Dielman, announced at the meeting, so I am informed, that I had withdrawn for my own reasons

it was nevertheless given out to the press as above stated. Suggesting as it does a very material change of my views, I wish to have that impression corrected through your columns. WILLARD L. MEICALF. LYME, Conn., April 12.

From the Washington Herald.

There was a christening yesterday at the gray mestone mansion of Surgeon-General Wyman of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. In reality it was a rechristening, the victim of the ceremony being a no less able bodied citizen than the yellow fever mosquito, heretofore known in refined society as Stegomyla fasciata. General W man asks the world to sit up and take notice that this gentleman, who figures so prolifically in the despatches and notes of the monthly public health

calopus. The change of name, however, does not bring about any change of function on the part of the mosquito. In the language of a Marine Hospita Service wit, "A Stegoingle fesciate by any oth-name will look just as yellow." The male will continue to hum noisily and skim around on dres parade in his silver stripes, while the fever carry ing female, as has been her lot since primal days. will bustly buzz about, making trouble for man.

Keyhold Tenure in England.

From the London Globe. The curious custom of keyhold tenure still pre

valls at Crowland, the famous abbey town in the Lincolnshire fens, where there are a number of cottages which are neither copyhold, freehold nor easehold. They were originally built on waste land, and in each case the possessor of the key holds an undisputed tenancy. Although some of the occupiers have replaced the mud and thatched dwellings of antiquity with brick and slated build ings, they have no power to sell or will them away. for they have no deeds. On a tenant dying the first person to cross the threshold takes his place. if he so desires. Many devices have been resorted to to obtain the keys. The properties carry A county vote, but the Poor Law Guardians always refuse to grant relief to the tenants.

From the Berthaud Bulletin.

A man came in Wednesday, paid his subscriptica and incidentally mentioned that he would like see a little rain. We didn't promise anything.
Wednesday night it rained. We do not ment We do not mentle this in a spirit of braggadocio, but just to show how hings will work out.